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plete character is possible. It has been held by nearly all recent commentators that the scene "Vor dem Thor," with its description of Frankfurt views and mention of Frankfurt resorts, was written before going to Weimar. If not, it shows how fallacious is too great confidence in inferences of this character. The question arises, how does the discovery of this manuscript bear on current Faust criticism? Does it confirm or overthrow accepted views? Professor Scherer has been most prominent in investigating the original Faust. He brought the whole armory of criticism of the Lachmann school to bear upon the analysis and determining the date of the earliest Faust. Starting from the two prose scenes in Faust as we now possess it, he sought to show that other scenes had likewise been written in prose, and, when skilfully examined, revealed different dates of production, additions, interpolations, new motives and varying metres. Although Goethe had said in a letter to Schiller of May 5, 1798, "Some tragic scenes were written in prose, but since by their naturalness and strength in proportion to others they are intolerable, I am trying on this account to put them in rhyme, as there the thought shines through a veil and the direct effect of the tremendous material is softened," Scherer endeavored to prove that other scenes, not properly defined as tragic, had also a prose origin. He regarded the opening monologue to the appearance of the Erdgeist, the garden scene in which Mephistopheles and Faust and later Mephistopheles and Martha appear, also Martha's garden, in which Gretchen questions Faust about his religion, as showing a prose original. The Dom scene, in addition to "Trüber Tag, Feld," "Nacht. Offen Feld," is also "pure prose." "The evening spirits are an attempt of Goethe at sixty years to speak the jargon of his youth." The structure of this criticism is very elaborate. The scenes of the "Fragment" are subjected to a dislocation based entirely on subjective reasons. There is little account taken of poetic moods, of broken threads resumed after long intervals, of poetic fancies which resist a philosophical connection. Much of this criticism is penetrating and suggestive. The main points which Professor Scherer sought to establish are disproved by the manuscript, and the same critical procedure fails to detect the prose scenes of Auerbach's Keller and the Kerker. If this method of criticism is correct and the results trustworthy, they are valid against the evidence of the manuscript. If the criticism, however, breaks down in the presence of a modern poem, it shows with what caution its results should be received when applied to classical and mediaeval works.

W. T. H.

Sprachgebrauch und Sprachrichtigkeit im Deutschen, von K. G. ANDRESEN.
5 Auflage. Heilbronn, Gebr. Henninger. 1887.

In discussing the many discrepancies between common usage and correctness in the use of the German language, Professor Andresen only at times takes the somewhat pedantic standpoint characterized in so masterly a manner by Jacob Grimm (Kl. Schriften, I 272). In most cases he not only states the facts, but also gives the origin of irregular usages as they are based upon dialectic or foreign influences. The criterion for decision in doubtful cases is, according to Andresen, not the usage of classic writers, but the laws of the language which the grammarian has abstracted by careful investigation (cf. p. 6). While

this principle will suit the purists most excellently, it may not be accepted as readily by those who believe in a 'living' German language, capable of development and not yet mummified by grammarians. The creative activity of a healthy 'Sprachgefühl' may thus be observed in almost all the periods of the history of the German language, in spite of the objections of grammatical reflection, and it is interesting and instructive to follow this struggle. Many of the so-called irregularities of our classic authors will therefore appear in this light rather as a healthy reaction against unnecessary grammatical trammels than as blunders or careless mistakes.

One striking case out of many may be cited here. It is with evident disfavor that Andresen records the use of the possessive pronoun with the dative or the genitive instead of the genitive case, which latter is the correct grammatical form for indicating the relation of possession. He says: "Einige Verbindungen haben so festen Fuss gefasst, dass auch diejenigen, welche beim Schreiben sich vielleicht besinnen werden, im täglichen Leben dem Strome folgen und sich ausdrücken wie ihre Umgebung." This usage, however, is neither so modern nor so careless as Professor Andresen seems to suppose. It is to be found in one of the earliest O. H. G. documents of German literature, the Merseburger Zaubersprüche: "Du uuart demo Balderes volon sin vuoz birenkit"; it occurs quite frequently in the Nibelungenlied, e. g. "nu sihe ich rôt von bluote Hagnen sîn gewant," L. 1992³; it appears in the fourteenth century, in the popular songs of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and it is used with charming archaic effect by Mörike: "dem Schäfer sein Hans," Ged., p. 22.

A careful observation of the feeling which directs us to prefer this form to the more 'correct' genitive will disclose the fact that the possessive pronoun with the dative is not only a more vivid expression of the relation to be presented, but that the dative case in general is better fitted than the genitive to express intimate relation. We therefore see no reason for rejecting a usage not only supported by its antiquity but also by its psychological truth. For in cases like this the psychological development contained in the language must also be consulted before a decision as to correctness is rendered. Although we have recently been treated to many so-called investigations into this psychological element of language, the chapter just indicated has hardly been touched upon. Those who are interested, however, in these matters relating to the most intimate life of language we should like to refer to the fine and subtle remarks of R. Hildebrand in Grimm's Wörterbuch, Zeitschrift für d. Phil. II 253, and in his book Vom deutschen Sprachunterricht.

The corrupting influence of foreign languages upon the usage of the German has in many instances been well shown by Andresen. Its principal source is the German newspapers, whose *fadenscheiniger, saft- und kraftloser Jargon*, composed of French, English, Semitic, and many other elements, well justifies the secret revulsion which foreigners feel at the sight of such specimens of the German language.

We should like to see Professor Andresen's book in the hands of all who study and teach German as a foreign tongue, and who look for a safeguard like this, since the true 'Sprachgefühl' cannot be acquired even by those who believe themselves possessed of a historical knowledge of the German

language. The number of editions through which the book has passed within the short period of seven years sufficiently shows the approval with which it was received in the author's native country. J. G.

Königsberger Studien. Historisch-philologische Untersuchungen. Erstes Heft. Königsberg in Pr., Verlag von Hübner & Matz. 1887. 242 S. 8°.

Diese neue Zeitschrift beschränkt sich, was die Personen der Mitarbeiter anlangt, auf einen engen Kreis. Es sind nur Lehrer der Universität Königsberg, die in ihr zu Worte kommen sollen. Aber der Sache nach ist ihr Programm desto umfassender, ziemlich so umfassend, wie die "Universitas litterarum" selbst, wenn wir von ihrer mathematisch-naturwissenschaftlichen Seite absehen. Die "Königsberger Studien" sind ganz allgemein "historisch-philologischen" Untersuchungen gewidmet, also der Geschichte des geistigen Lebens in widestem Sinne, in demselben Sinne, in welchem die historisch-philologischen Abteilungen der Akademien und Gelehrten Gesellschaften ihren Namen führen. In der Tat steht das neue Unternehmen seinem eigenartigen Charakter nach den Abhandlungen der philologisch-historischen Classe einer Akademie der Wissenschaften am nächsten. Wir haben, so zu sagen, das Organ einer Königsberger Freiwilligen Gelehrten Gesellschaft vor uns, der jedes lehrende Mitglied der dortigen Universität nach eigener Wahl angehören kann und deren Abhandlungen nicht in gemeinsamer Sitzung gelesen sondern nach gemeinsamer Verabredung gedruckt werden.

Das uns vorliegende Heft beginnt mit zwei Aufsätzen zur Kritik und Erklärung des Alten Testaments: *August Müller* untersucht "Das Lied der Deborah"; *Carl Cornill* gibt Beiträge "Zur Quellenkritik der Bücher Samuelis." Von der hebräischen Philologie werden wir zur griechischen geführt, die vertreten ist durch *Arthur Ludwich's* "Streifzüge in entlegene Gebiete der griechischen Litteraturgeschichte" und durch *Gustav Hirschfeld's* Abhandlung "Über die griechischen Grabschriften, welche Geldstrafen anordnen." Auf die philologischen Studien folgt eine historische, nämlich die "Forschungen zur Geschichte des Tempelherrenordens" von *Hans Prutz*. Weiterhin begegnen wir einem Beitrage von *Adalbert Bezzenberger*, dessen Überschrift "Dispositio Imperfecti ad Optimum" auf den ersten Blick nicht verrät, um was es sich handelt. Es ist ein genauer, mit orientierender Einleitung versehener Abdruck eines Abrisses der lettischen Sprache vom Jahre 1732, dessen Titel (nach S. 186) vollständiger lautet: "Dispositio Imperfecti ad Optimum seu Rudimenta Grammatices Lotavicae, ab imperfecto autore, imperfecti pariter idiomatis explanatore ad salutem et perfectionem rudium animarum adjuncta catechesi apostolico missionariorum zelo suppeditata." Den Schluss bildet ein auch für weitere Kreise verständlicher Aufsatz von *Friedrich Hahn*: "Die Klassiker der Erdkunde und ihre Bedeutung für die geographische Forschung der Gegenwart."

Einem Sammelwerke wie diesem gegenüber musste sich unsere Anzeige damit begnügen, in aller Kürze zu referieren. Die einzelnen Arbeiten zu kritisieren kann nicht die Aufgabe eines Einzelnen sein; es wäre dazu eine Vereinigung von Kritikern erforderlich, nicht viel kleiner als die Zahl der Mitarbeiter, die an dem zu recensierenden Werke beteiligt sind. Eine solche Collectivkritik aber wird sich, denke ich, in dem vorliegenden Falle um so